

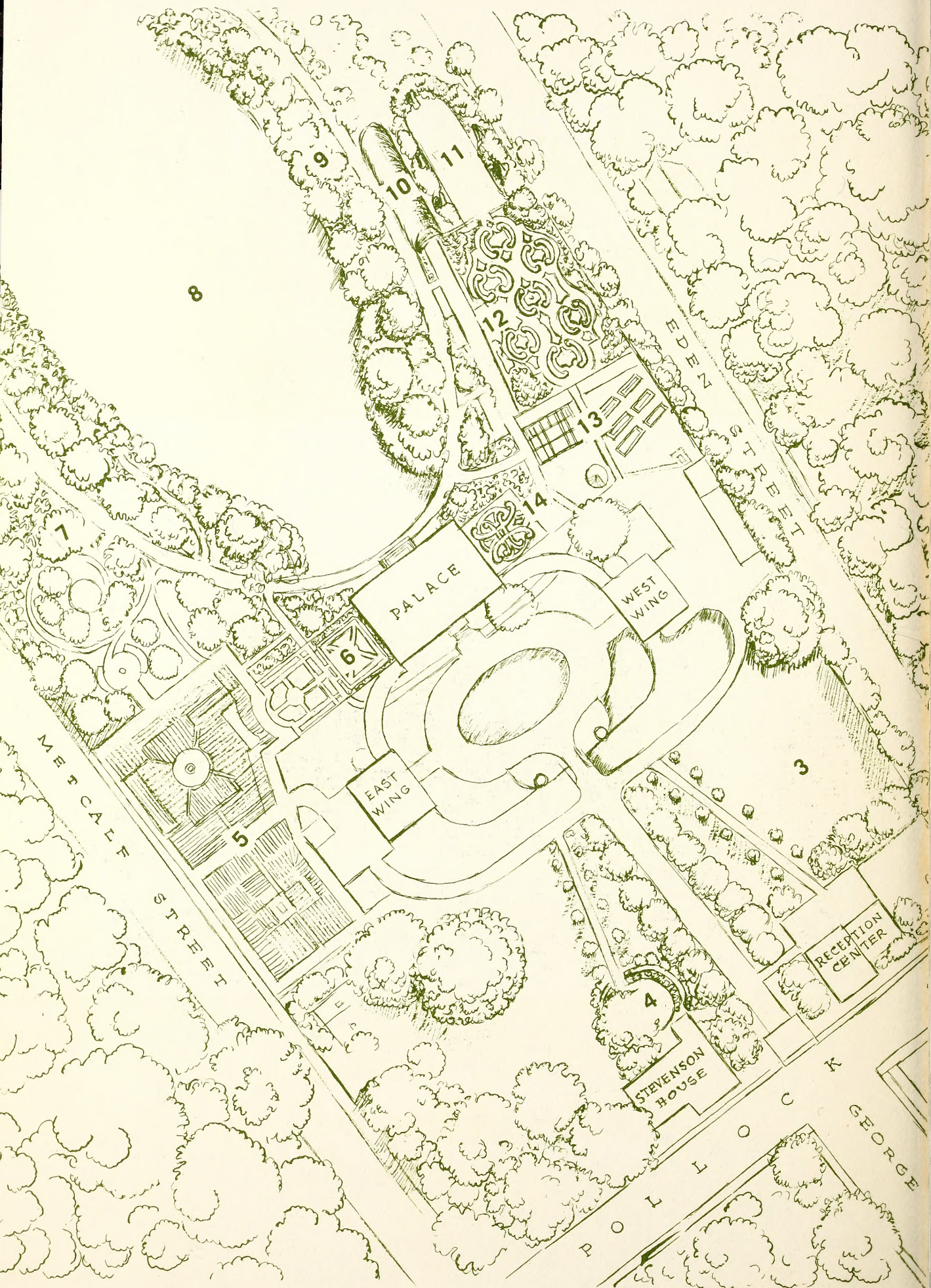
57
044
3
North Carolina State Library
Raleigh


Old World Gardens In The New World

SEP 8 1981



Tryon Palace
New Bern, North Carolina





Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2011 with funding from
LYRASIS members and Sloan Foundation

*Have your mind at peace
With a heart that will not harden,
From worry and sorrow find release
In a Tryon Palace garden.*

Old World Gardens In The New World



Tryon Palace

Colonial and First State Capitol of North Carolina
Restored by Gifts of the Late Mrs. James Edwin Latham

Published by
The Tryon Palace Commission



Thousands of Bright Tulips are Featured in Springtime in
the Maude Moore Latham Memorial Garden

CONTENTS

	Page
Foreword	7
Old World Gardens in the New World	9
Maude Moore Latham Memorial Garden	15
Kellenberger Garden	19
Green Garden	22
Hawks Allée	23
Pleached Allée	27
South Grounds	29
Kitchen Garden	31
West Wing Areas	35
Work Garden	37
North Areas of Palace Grounds	37
Auditorium Plants	39
Street Plantings	39
Stevenson House Garden	41
Jones House Garden	43
Stanly House Garden	45
Plantings on the Palace Grounds	47
High Praise for the Tryon Palace Gardens	58
Garden Committee of the Tryon Palace Commission—1968 . . .	60
Tryon Palace Commission Members—1968	61
Open Days and Hours for Tryon Palace Restoration Buildings . .	62
Acknowledgments	64



Coat of Arms of King George III
on Tryon Palace Front Pediment

FOREWORD

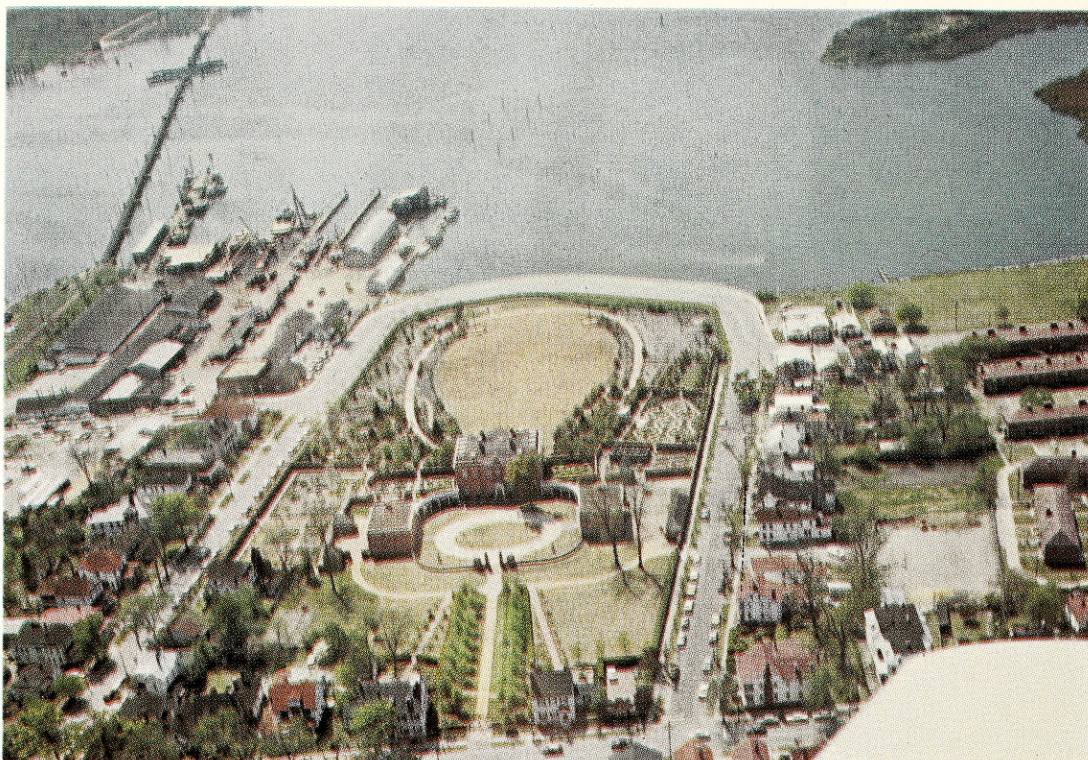
This is the first book on the gardens at Tryon Palace to be published. It came into being as a result of requests from many and varied sources seeking information about our gardens. In its pages will be found the background story of how the gardens came to be created, a description of each garden, a list of plants to be found here, and other interesting information. Our hope is that it will prove to be helpful and informative.

The planning and supervision of the grounds here at Tryon Palace have been the responsibility of the Garden Committee of the Tryon Palace Commission. As Chairman of this committee, I here and now express my heartfelt thanks, everlasting gratitude, and unbounded admiration to each and every member, both active and ex-officio. Never has there been a more willing, pleasant, talented, or tireless group. To them, to our eminent landscape architects, to our fine horticulturists, and to every member of the Commission goes the credit for the beauty of the Tryon Palace gardens.

Far from being a tedious task the making of the gardens has been a joyful adventure for the members of the committee. We have loved every minute of it. What happier activity can there be in life than to help make the "desert to blossom as the rose"? The business of selecting plans and watching while those plans under expert guidance slowly took shape fascinated us. What a thrill it was to be able to build in a remote corner a quiet haven for contemplation and repose; in another spot to create an exciting, far-ranging vista that sweeps you up and carries you far, far away like a bird soaring into space; and, over all, to weave a brilliant tapestry of vivid blossoms that forms an unforgettable picture in the treasure house of memory! There has never been a dull moment for the Garden Committee.

Half of the joy in making a garden is sharing it with others. So we invite you one and all to come into the gardens with us. Wander leisurely down the winding brick paths, breathe in the forgotten fragrance of old-fashioned flowers, and gently relax to the refreshing sound of water flowing lazily in the fountains.

BESSIE WILLIAMS MITCHENER
(Mrs. James Samuel Mitchener)
Chairman, Garden Committee
Tryon Palace Commission



Aerial View of Restoration Taken in Early Winter



Aerial View during Summer from West Wilderness

OLD WORLD GARDENS IN THE NEW WORLD

Like a jewel in a magnificent setting, Tryon Palace, restored Colonial Capitol and later the first State Capitol of North Carolina, at New Bern, is surrounded by exquisite gardens designed in the manner of 18th Century gardens in England. Visitors from far and near admire their authenticity and praise their beauty.

Erected 1767-70 for Royal Governor William Tryon, the original Palace was planned "in the pure English taste" by a British architect as a British Government House and Residence for British officials in a British Colony. Contemporaries described it as "The Most Beautiful Building in the Colonial Americas."

After the State Capital had been moved from New Bern to Raleigh in 1794, the Main Building of "Tryon's Palace" was accidentally destroyed by fire on the night of February 27, 1798. A street was cut through the Palace Square and lots on both sides were sold by the State. About forty structures were built there. The East Wing of the Palace disappeared during the 19th Century. Although greatly altered on the exterior and interior, the West Wing survived the ages.

Restoration of the famed Capitol on its original foundations was accomplished, 1952-59, by the Tryon Palace Commission, an Agency of the State of North Carolina, with gifts and bequests of the late Mrs. James Edwin Latham, of Greensboro, N. C., a native New Bernian.

Under the personal direction of William G. Perry, renowned architect of Boston, Massachusetts, guided by the drawings and specifications of John Hawks, English "Master Builder," who was the original supervising architect, the spacious edifice and its two large wings have been authentically restored.

Since no complete record of gardens there previously was available, the Tryon Palace Commission deemed it wise and proper to create an appropriate setting for the handsome Georgian brick mansion by having gardens constructed and planted like those which flourished from 1760 to 1770 at comparable estates in Great Britain.

Drawings of numerous landscape projects executed in that era for members of the royal families and other prominent English personages are still extant, and these plans and actual gardens were carefully inspected, photographed and studied prior to the drafting of somewhat similar plans for Tryon Palace.

Morley Jeffers Williams, a native of Canada, a former faculty member of Harvard University and North Carolina State University,



South Lawn and Trent River at the Rear of the Palace



Espaliered Fruit Trees are Unique in the Kitchen Garden

and an expert and experienced landscape architect residing in New Bern, designed the Palace gardens and landscaped the grounds. Working closely with him, members of the Commission's Garden Committee, Mrs. James Samuel Mitchener, of Raleigh, Chairman, approved the designs and plans for the extensive gardens and the garden buildings.

All of these knowledgeable members have devoted their time and talents to the complete development of the Palace Square and in more recent years to the total development of the Tryon Palace Complex.

A sophisticated return to nature and a highly formalized naturalism were emphasized by professional landscapers during the 1760-70 period and beyond it. Entrance drives and work garden paths were kept straight, but gentle reverse curves were prevalent under William Hogarth's new "Line of Beauty." These lines have been adopted at Tryon Palace.

Plantings of dense shrubbery and tall trees in irregular heights, flanking open lawns, were fashionable as "Wilderness Areas." Hence, the vast expanse of the South Lawn now in the rear of the Palace carries out that precedent, with its deep frame of shrubs and trees, interspersed with winding walks, surprise circles, and antique ornaments.

Two centuries ago in England gardens were not intended for the general public. Walls and gates discouraged trespassers and sight-seers, as well as tempering cool winds and making the most of uncertain sunshine. Privy, or private, gardens could be viewed from the windows of a house and were accessible only to its occupants.

In accordance with this old custom, the Green and the Kellenberger Gardens, on either side of the restored Main Building, with their high, brick walls, were envisioned as "privy" gardens for the enjoyment of persons looking out of the Palace windows.

Productive space was limited and walls were expensive in those days, so 18th Century Englishmen grew fruit on their walls, espalier-trained, and favored dwarf stock in the open to bring about abundant bearing younger and earlier in the season. The espaliered and small fruit trees and grapevines in the Kitchen Garden are thus of special significance to modern visitors.

Ornamental and kitchen gardens were not always distinguishable in the olden times. Flowers and flowering plants were mingled with vegetables and herbs in kitchen gardens; while herbs and simples for cooking, seasoning, flavoring, or medicinal purposes were grown in the most elaborate flower gardens. This practice has been followed in the Palace gardens.



One of Seven English
Antique Brass Lanterns



Tall Sentry Box Gates
Lead towards Courtyard



Oval Cobblestone Courtyard through Sentry Box Gates

As a result of intensive research, most of the trees, plants and flowers selected for use are known to have been in America before 1771 when the Palace was the home of Governor Tryon; his wife, Margaret Wake Tryon; and their nine-year-old daughter, Margaret.

Some of the plantings chosen are of European descent, for the colonists frequently brought or imported roots and seeds from abroad. Others are native plants found by settlers in this country, such as the magnolia, yaupon, myrtle, cherry laurel and wild sweet crab.

Throughout the six Palace acres are brick walks, marl walks, bricked circles, stone benches, wooden benches, seven antique English brass lanterns, and eight English 18th Century stone urns, all of which lend artistic appeal. Thirteen wooden casks, in three sizes, are at strategic spots. Trees, shrubbery and myriads of flowers add charm.

In front of the Main Building, oblong beds on each side are covered in ivy and periwinkle. The imposing, oval Courtyard of grass circled by white cobblestones is enclosed by semi-circular, wrought-iron picket fences on brick foundations, which connect the brick Sentry Boxes with the two Palace wings. Two 18th Century English stone urns, mounted on sandstone pedestals, are by the fences. In the center grass may be seen a wooden cover under which are the remains of the huge primitive sewer originally running from the Palace to the river.

Between the Sentry Boxes is a handsome double Courtyard gate, of 18th Century design, made of dark, decorative wood and central wrought-iron pickets painted white with gilded balls similar to those on the fences. The gate is flanked by tall, brick posts surmounted by composition stone squares and large, round finials.

On the colonnades are four white-cedar false-cypress plants in large, square, white, wooden containers. Two of these are also at the entrance gate of the Green Garden. By the rear steps of the Palace are two clipped yaupon bushes in the same kind of receptacles, painted brown to match the Palace trim.

Green metal arrows point the way to the respective gardens; and illustrated Garden Sheets are given to visitors, so that they may wander leisurely through the grounds and find easily all the places of interest.

Unique and outstanding, the diversified Tryon Palace gardens reflect another reminder of the Old World in the New World and signally enhance the grace and magnificence of the stately buildings, making tours of the notable Restoration all the more enjoyable and memorable.



Maude Moore Latham Memorial Garden Ablaze with Tulips

MAUDE MOORE LATHAM MEMORIAL GARDEN

The Maude Moore Latham Memorial Garden, on the west side of the grounds, was dedicated with impressive ceremonies on April 8, 1961, the tenth anniversary of Mrs. Latham's death and the second anniversary of the official opening of the Palace. Heartfelt tributes were paid to the Restoration Donor.

At the inspired suggestion of Miss Virginia Horne, then Second Vice Chairman and now First Vice Chairman of the Commission, Mrs. Latham is especially memorialized by a beautiful pavilion and tribute tablet in the garden named for her. The Commission also adopted Miss Horne's idea to have a Pilgrimage there each Spring to offer anew sincere respect to the donor's memory and grateful appreciation for her generosity.

The white memorial pavilion of classical design is on an upper level, between four rectangular flower beds with two Grecian laurels and two European white birch trees. Above a long Portland Stone bench is the decorative, white Portland Stone plaque in a mid-18th Century carved and painted pine frame. Against the white background, outlined in green and gold letters, is this inscription:

TO HONOR
MAUDE MOORE LATHAM
1871-1951
WIFE OF JAMES EDWIN LATHAM
THIS MEMORIAL IS ERECTED BY THE
TRYON PALACE COMMISSION
TO RECORD FOR POSTERITY HER ACHIEVEMENT
IN THE REBIRTH OF TRYON PALACE AND GARDENS
THE WORK OF ROYAL GOVERNOR WILLIAM TRYON
AND HIS ARCHITECT JOHN HAWKS IN THE 18TH CENTURY
THEY WERE LONG LEFT DERELICT UNTIL MRS. LATHAM
WITH VISION DEVOTION AND JOY
PROVIDED FOR THE RESTORATION OF THEIR FORMER
GRANDEUR AND BEAUTY
SO THAT NORTH CAROLINIANS
MIGHT KNOW OF THEIR HERITAGE
1959

(Continued on page 17)



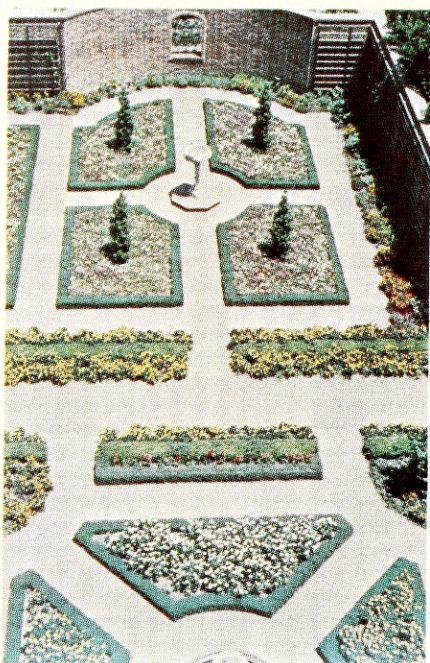
Colorful Flower Beds of English 18th Century
Design in Maude Moore Latham Memorial Garden

MAUDE MOORE LATHAM MEMORIAL GARDEN

(Continued from page 15)

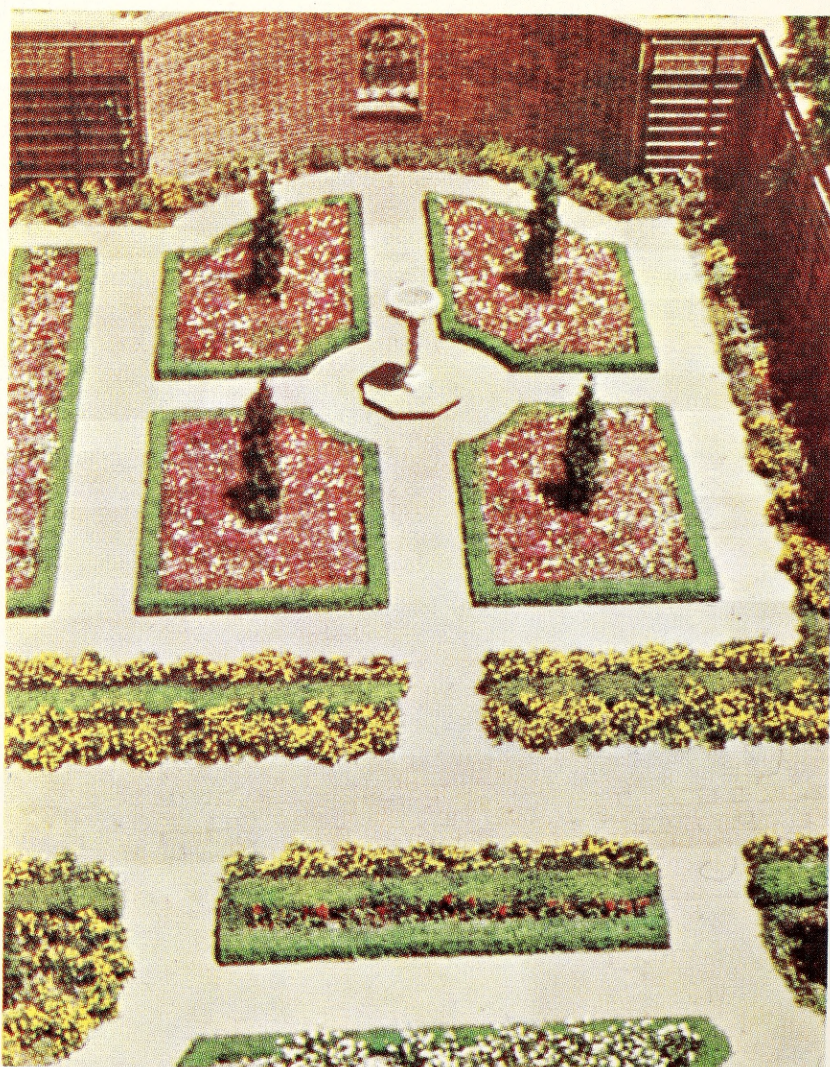
The most ornate of the Palace gardens, this is a superb ornamental garden of English landscape design, with colorful flower beds in different shapes bordered by clipped dwarf yaupon. To show the plantings to the best advantage, there are intricate brick walks, a central, octagonal pool and fountain, Bath Stone fruit baskets, antique terracotta urns, and four antique Italian marble statues representing the Four Seasons.





Portulaca Blooms
Form Tapestry of
Sunshine Flowers

Kellenberger Garden
and Its Spring Tulips
Draw Many Admirers



KELLENBERGER GARDEN

The Kellenberger Garden, on the east side of the Main Building, was dedicated April 2, 1964, to honor Mrs. Latham's son-in-law and only daughter, Mr. and Mrs. John A. Kellenberger, of Greensboro, Treasurer and Chairman respectively of the Tryon Palace Commission.

Preceding the dedication on "Kellenberger Day," proclaimed by Mayor Mack L. Lupton, of New Bern, there was a program in the Palace Auditorium, with many, well-deserved tributes, both oral and written, to Mr. and Mrs. Kellenberger for their efficient and untiring work through the years. Oil portraits of each of them and of Mrs. Latham were unveiled in the Auditorium.

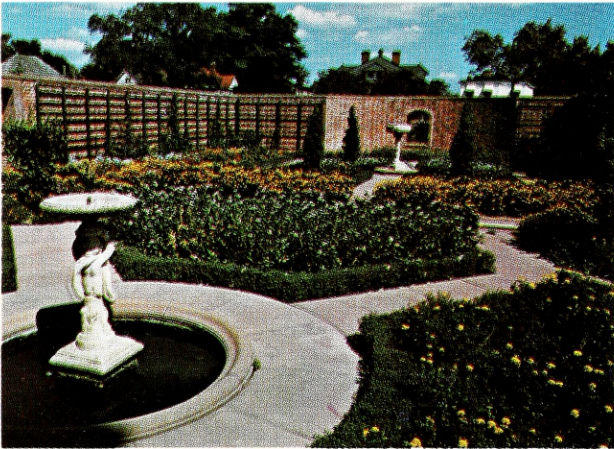
Of English landscape design, like the other Palace gardens, the Kellenberger Garden is oblong in shape, approximately 120 feet long and 65 feet wide, encircled with high walls of handmade brick except for two gate openings and the brick background of the Main Building.

By the walls are redwood trellises of climbing yellow jessamine, Confederate jessamine, cruel vines and pyracantha, forming a backdrop for colorful flower beds. A walkway of brick pavers, bordered with ivy and dwarf yaupon, extends from north to south, so visitors may pass through the enclosure. Elsewhere are pink stone walks.

On the west side are four semi-oblong, inside-curved beds, bordered with sweet alyssum and planted with flowers that are changed with the seasons. In the middle is a limestone statue of a boy holding a bird bath. Water flows into the bath and returns to a low, round pool. Southern smilax, interspersed with white clematis, grows by the Palace wall.

Four rectangular beds of colorful blooms, bordered by germander, are on the east side. Each bed has a central boxwood. Centering these plots is a tall, carved, antique font of pink marble, which, like the other statue in this garden, was the gift of Mr. and Mrs. Kellenberger, both having been in the garden of Mrs. Latham in Greensboro.

Honoring Mr. and Mrs. Kellenberger on another part of the grounds, in a bricked circle surrounded by plants and dwarf yaupon, is an antique English copper Armillary Sphere on an English 18th Century carved Purbeck Stone pedestal, presented by the other Commission members individually in affectionate recognition of outstanding leadership. This is one of numerous, attractive, focal points.



Varied Blooms Bring Color to Kellenberger Garden

Pink Tulips Glow
around Antique Font



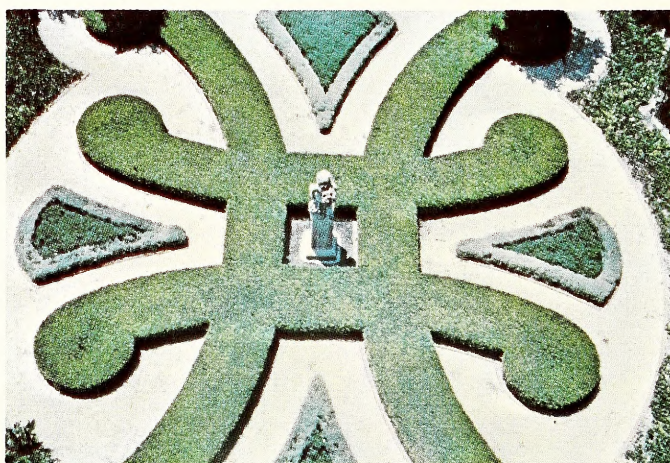
Symmetrical Beds
of Colorful Flowers



Summer Flowers Brighten the Kellenberger Garden

GREEN GARDEN

The formal Green Garden, on the west side of the Main Building, has low, trim, shaped hedges of dwarf yaupon between gravel walks, cornered by four clipped cherry laurels. Crape myrtles are at the rear. An antique, brass lantern hangs high on the Palace wall. Periwinkle is in the front bed, with a border of santolina. In the center of the evergreens is a limestone statue, "Boy with Grapes," also from Mrs. Latham's garden. The brick-walled garden may be entered through a light-green, wrought-iron gate, like the four at the north and south entrances into the nearby Latham Garden.



HAWKS ALLÉE

Adjoining the Latham Garden to the southward is the Hawks Allée, named for John Hawks, supervising architect of the original Palace. Its carpet of Tifton Bermuda grass is framed by low, flowering plants, especially lilies and lilies of the valley, and tall, clipped holly trees. On the brick wall at the front are white Cherokee roses.

Five antique Italian statues of Roman gods and goddesses, four in marble and one in terracotta, were donated by the Eleutherian Mills-Hagley Foundation, of Wilmington, Delaware, through the kind recommendation of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Francis du Pont, of Winterthur, Delaware. They came from the garden of the late Mrs. Louise du Pont Crowninshield, sister of Mr. du Pont, on the site of the old du Pont Powder Mills. Mrs. du Pont, a member of the Tryon Palace Commission from 1946 until her death on November 7, 1967, was a direct descendant of John Hawks.

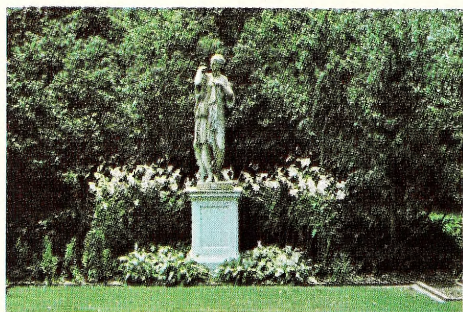


Hawks Allée Showing Two Antique Statues on the East Side

Hawks Allée Seen
from the Gate
of Latham Garden



Lilies around Statue



Latham Garden through Hawks Allée Gate

Armillary Sphere
Honoring Mr. and
Mrs. Kellenberger



Crape Myrtles at the West Lend Color to South Lawn



Garden Ornaments Enhance the Beauty of the Grounds

A Touch of Britain
is Apparent in the
Antique Stone Urns
in West Wilderness

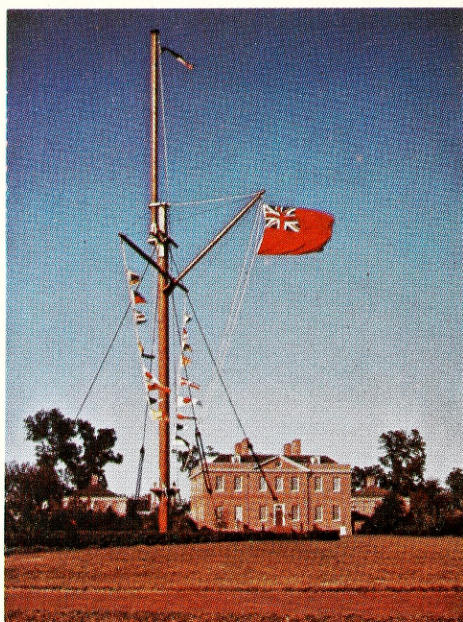


PLEACHED ALLÉE

An adjacent Pleached Allée has yaupon trained over a lofty arch. Within this tranquil arbor, along the sides of its marl walk, are ferns, periwinkle, ivy, hosta, ajuga and iris. From there the scenic vista to the Trent River includes an antique stone urn mounted on a sandstone pedestal. This is one of the sweeping vistas, long popular in England, for which the Palace has become justly noted.



Pleached Allée Looking Toward the Latham Garden



British Red Ensign on
Flagpole Designed in
18th Century Manner



Early American Flag
in the Brick Circle
Flies on South Lawn

SOUTH GROUNDS

The Restoration grounds are landscaped effectively toward the picturesque river. Originally the Palace land went to the water's edge. A wire fence, intertwined with Cherokee roses, on top of a six-foot stone wall, protects the present location. On the inside of the fence are extensive plantings of gardenias, while outside is a continuous hedge of poncirus trifoliata. At the street level a grass plot borders a State-City paved, circular highway-street, an extension of the street formerly called South Front, now Tryon Palace Drive.

Overlooking the river are two large, brick circles, outlined with dwarf yaupon, for flagpoles made in 18th Century design. Both poles have Wind Streamers at the top, with lower Signal Flags replaced twice a year to spell out in code varying messages under the International Code of Signals.

The west pole flies the British Red Ensign, which was used by England when the Palace was the seat of British Government in the Colony of North Carolina. On the other pole is a replica of the Stars and Stripes carried by Tar Heel Militiamen at the Battle of Guilford Courthouse March 15, 1781, while the Palace was serving as the Capitol of the independent State of North Carolina. Authorities say that this was the only Stars and Stripes actually borne by American troops during the Revolutionary War.

Closer to the waterfront is a platform of brick pavers displaying an 18th Century sea cannon given by the City of New Bern. It is installed on a period gun carriage. By it are pyramids of small cannon balls, which fit the weapon.



An inspirational Flag and Cannon Ceremony was held there and on the South Lawn September 27, 1961, by the Tryon Palace Commission in cooperation with the United States Marines from Cherry Point and Camp Lejeune. During the public program on "Marine Day" music was furnished by a Marine Band; a parade was staged by a Marine Drum and Bugle Corps, marching units and color guards; the two Flags were raised; and the old cannon was fired.



Kitchen Garden with One of its Two Brick Dipping Wells



Flowering Tobacco Plants Flourish in the Kitchen Garden

KITCHEN GARDEN

The Kitchen Garden is noteworthy for its espaliered pear, apple, quince, and fig trees, one of the largest collections of these on the Eastern Seaboard. Flowering crabapple, cherry, peach, and apple trees dot the rich soil. Some of the scores of old-fashioned vegetables, herbs and flowers received Blue and Red Ribbons at County Fairs.

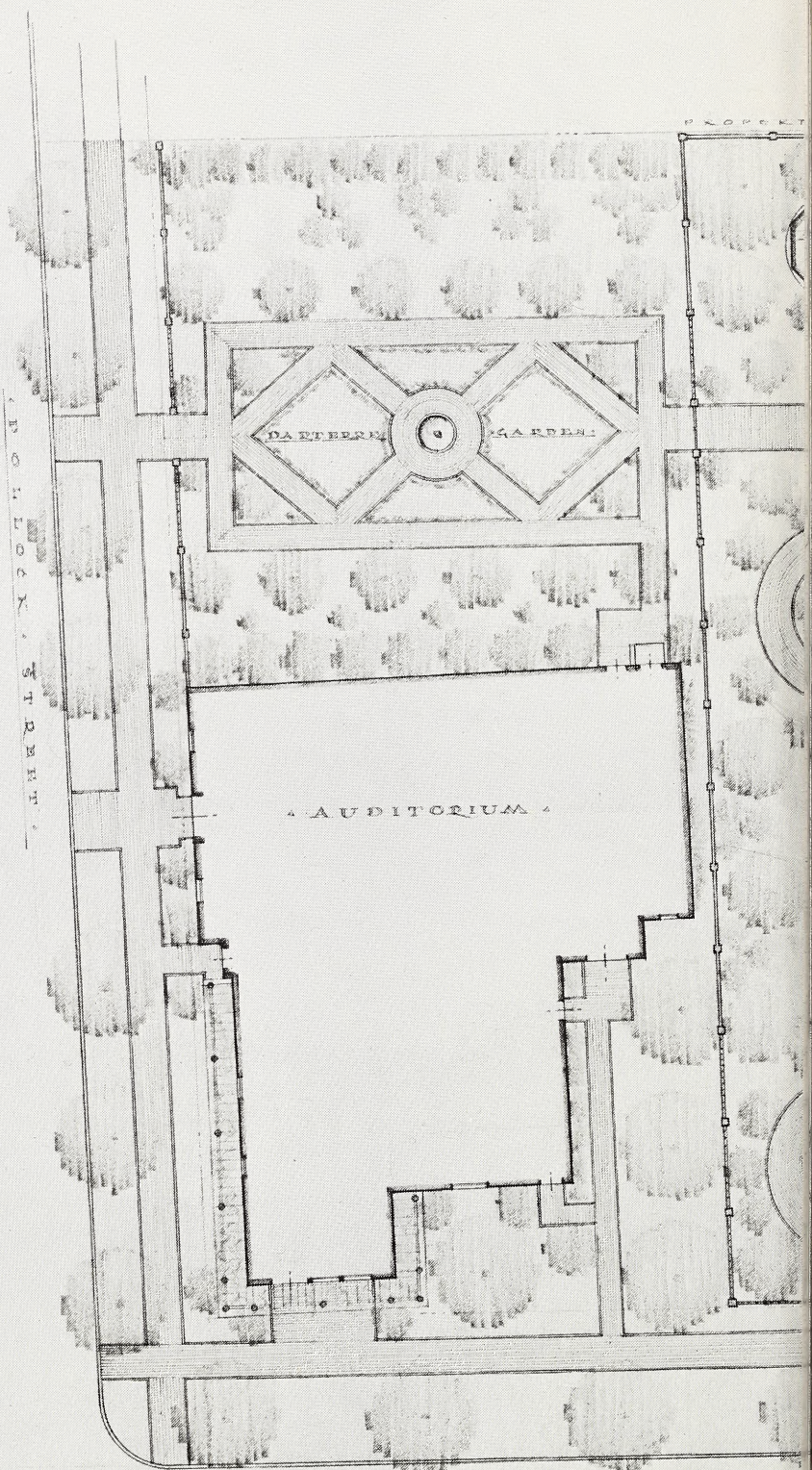
Laid out in pleasing patterns, the beds have borders of varied herbs. Around the sides are small French strawberries. There are two brick dipping wells, resembling those of 200 years ago. At the north is a tall, brick bird house for martins.

For show and study, not for sale, is bright-leaf tobacco, for which Eastern Carolina has attained world-wide notoriety. Tobacco leaves have been dried and hung in the Palace Kitchen and in the neighboring Smoke House, with other dried plants and herbs.

Indian corn produced for 1,000 years by Tuscarora Indians has also drawn favorable attention. The seeds were brought to New Bern in 1963 by Tuscaroras of New York State where their ancestors had raised the corn for two centuries from seeds taken with them to their northern domicile on their enforced exodus from the native Coastal Carolina.

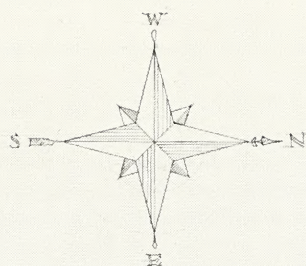
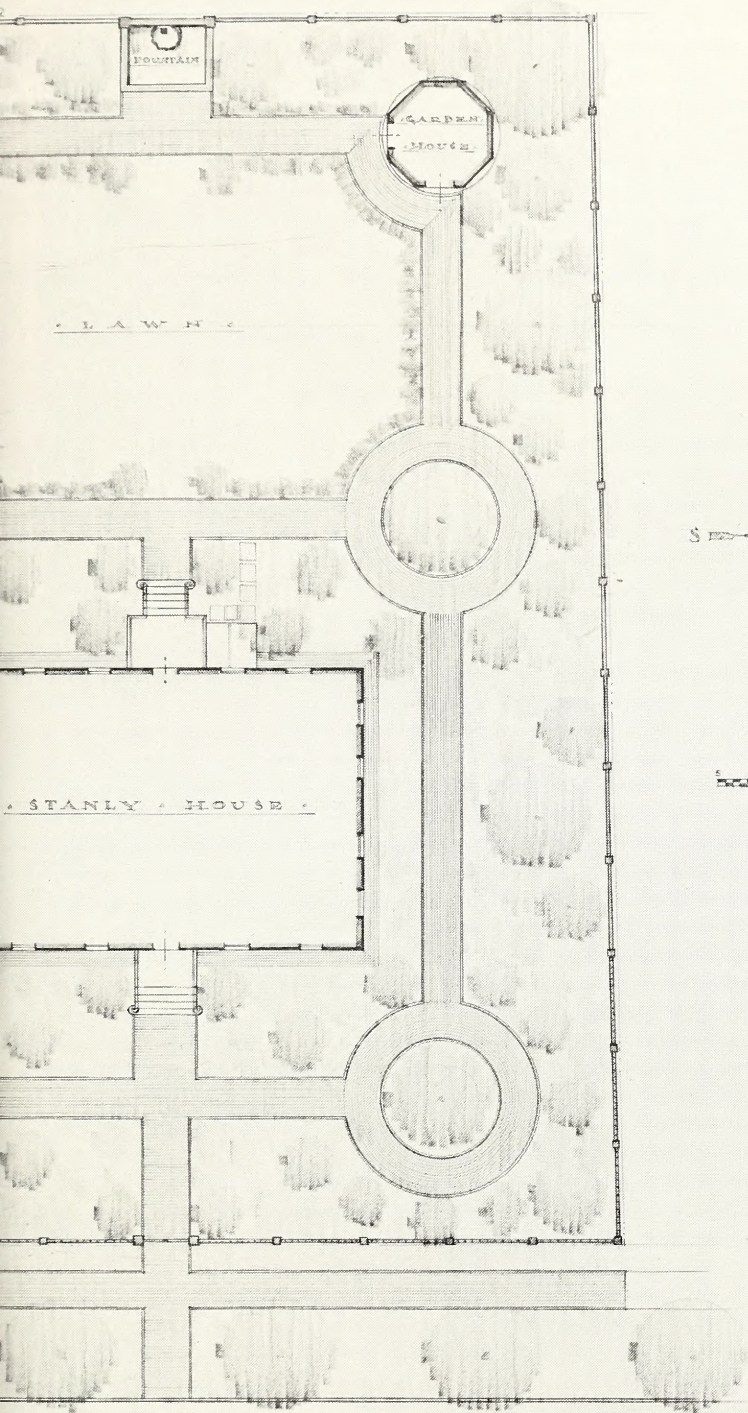


Urn, Hedges and Brick Circle from the Kitchen Garden



• G E N E R A L
• SHOWING DEVELOPMENT

• THE JOHN WRIGHT •
• NEW BERN •



ET .

LAN .

PROPERTY . FOR .

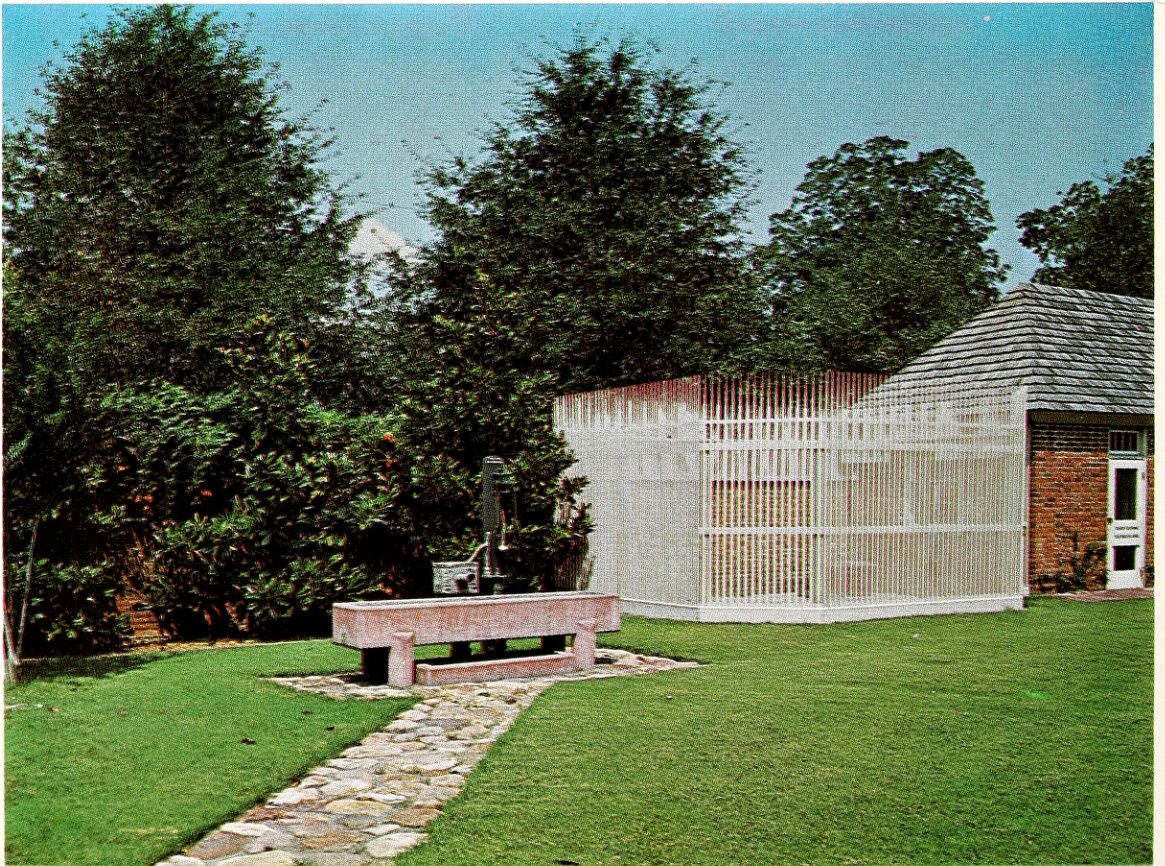
HOUSE . RESTORATION .

• NORTH CAROLINA •

DAVID S. INNOCENTI • RICHARD K. WHEEL
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS
THE STUDIO KOSLYN L.L. NEW YORK



Dovecote, Old Well and Chanticleer are Attractions



Magnolias and Trumpet Vines Decorate Poultry Yard Wall

WEST WING AREAS

At the rear of the West, or Stable, Wing and in the Kitchen Court are two 18th Century English piston-type pumps, which draw water without priming. They are reported to be the only ones of the kind in America. As arranged in Old England, there is no housing around the lead, brass and iron materials with the exception of a wooden prop at the back. Thus, the mechanics are visible.

The pump by the West Wing has a coat of arms and the name, "J. Warner and Sons, Sole Manufacturers." The lead catch basin has floral decorations; the initials, "B. E;" and the date, "1714." Underneath are two rectangular watering troughs: one for horses, the smaller one for dogs. Of composition stone like the trim on the garden walls, they are copies of antique troughs used in the 18th Century at London.

A brick patio behind the West Wing fronts a Poultry House. Historical documents prove that Royal Governor Josiah Martin, who succeeded Governor Tryon, contracted with John Hawks for a Poultry House, Smoke House, and Dovecote on the Palace grounds. All three, and also a Garden Shop, have been reconstructed in 18th Century fashion.

Silver Duckwing chickens, of an Old English Game breed, are kept in the Poultry House and its adjoining Poultry Yard, which is fenced in by ten-foot-high white pickets.

All the lawns have brick edgings, not only to improve their appearance but also to protect the grass and facilitate mowing. Some edgings are flat, but the one in the vicinity of the Poultry Yard is raised, to show off to a marked degree the magnolias and the trumpet vines by the Eden Street wall.

On their original sites, two reconstructed pentagonal "Necessary Houses" or "Temples of Cloacina," one on each side of the Palace, are approached by brick walks, hawthorn hedges, and plantings of ivy, oxalis and other flowering plants.

From the west Necessary House a section in ground cover leads to the brick Dovecote. Two life-like lead pigeons are in its upper chambers, and atop a nearby brick wall is a carved English Bath Stone chancelier.

Close at hand is a well, which dates back to the founding of New Bern in 1710, or perhaps even earlier to aboriginal days. School children drop coins in what they refer to as "The Wishing Well" and make secret wishes that they hope will come true.



Gourds Hang through Louvers in Work Garden Shade House



Palace Hostesses Relax by Topiary Hedge in Brick Patio

WORK GARDEN

The Work Garden, near the Green Garden, has transplanting beds and hotbeds with mist sprays. Its chief feature is a Shade House, whose louvers may be adjusted for more or less sunshine as desired. Through the years it has been acclaimed for its gourds of 18th Century types, as the Long Dipper, Dishrag, and Hercules Club or "Alley Oop," a number of which have won State and County prizes.

NORTH AREAS OF PALACE GROUNDS

Although some of the plantings on the Palace grounds behind the Sentry Box gates have European or Asiatic ancestry, almost all on the tracts to the northward are native.

The marl driveway from Pollock Street is bordered with grass and Darlington oaks. The 1741 Georgian wrought-iron entrance gates from the Mansion, Halstead Place, England, and the antique wrought-iron fence on top of a low, brick wall were gifts of the Garden Club of North Carolina, Inc. In front of the fence, on both sides of a cobblestone approach, ivy is enclosed, with a Darlington oak in the middle.

West of the 1810 McKinlay-Daves-Duffy House, where Governor John Willis Ellis was married in 1858 to Mary McKinlay Daves, now converted into the Restoration's Reception Center, is an area in ivy ground cover, with hydrangeas toward the front and camellias farther back, bordered by a barberry hedge. Three honey locust trees supply shade for the adjoining bricked Parking Lot. A larger marl Parking Lot for the public is on the west side of Eden Street.

Redwood window boxes, painted dark green, with copper linings, are at four Pollock Street windows of the Reception Center and the Stevenson House. Their plantings are changed often to have color and bloom all the year.

Two willow oaks rise from open brick squares with ivy on the Reception Center's rear brick patio. Camellias sasanqua are near the building. Outside the wire fence dividing the patio from its Parking Lot is a tall yaupon hedge which extends to Eden Street. Hedges of English hawthorn are by the wire fence down that street to the Restoration's West Gate.

Topiary yaupon hedges are at the east of the patio. An arched opening permits visitors to go to the main driveway. On the patio's south sides are yaupon hedges, crape myrtles and liriope. Rows of white dogwood parallel the brick paver walk from the Reception Center toward the Palace.



Hostesses Take Visitors from Reception Center to Palace



Visitors View Smokehouse, Garden Shop and East Wing

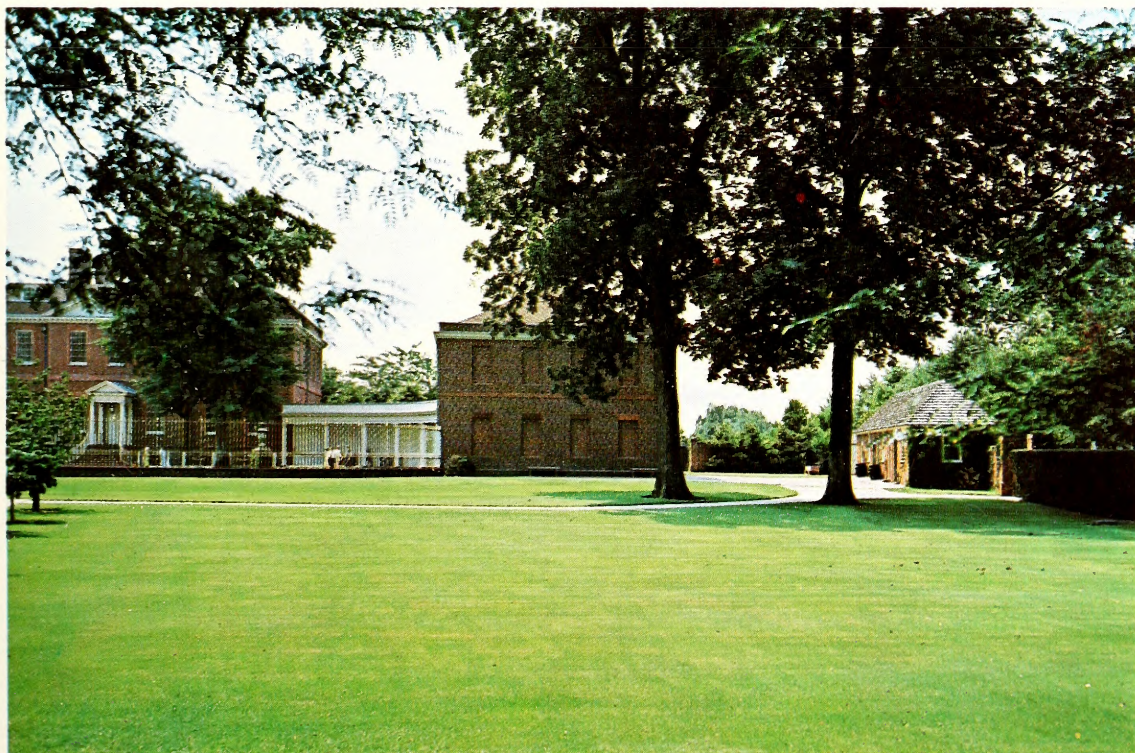
AUDITORIUM PLANTS

Opposite the Reception Center, on Pollock Street, the Palace Auditorium has iron trellises, with wooden, Gothic arches, over which on the south pale lavender wisteria is planted; on the east are ivy and Southern smilax; and on the north are climbing roses. Pyracantha is on the northern portion of the lot, and a Darlington oak there gives shade. Inside the Auditorium are large, potted plants.

STREET PLANTINGS

Crape myrtles are on each side of Pollock Street between George and Eden and in front of the Commission Guest House on the west side of Eden Street. On the west side of George Street are Darlington oaks.

Surrounding the entire Restoration are numerous Darlington oaks. On the lower part of Metcalf Street are honey locust trees. The East Gate, on Metcalf Street, of dark-stained wood in double form, swings open into the Kitchen Garden. The South Gate, on Metcalf Street at Tryon Palace Drive, is of gilt-tipped wrought-iron, allowing views of the stone and grassy drive bordered by creeping phlox which blooms between the "crannied nooks" of a stone wall on both sides.



Front Lawn with Stable Wing and Poultry House in Rear



Inviting Green and White Garden at Stevenson House Rear

STEVENSON HOUSE GARDEN

The Stevenson House and the Jones House Gardens have some plants and flowers introduced later than 1771 in this region, but almost all are of old types.

The south yard of the Stevenson House has an intimate, tree-shaded, green and white garden, designed by Mrs. William E. Stroud, of Goldsboro, N. C., Secretary of the Tryon Palace Commission and Vice Chairman of its Garden Committee.

A giant pecan tree, in white gravel, centers a round plot, edged with raised brick, in which are variegated vinca, geraniums and other white flowers.

At the sides of the rounded brick terrace, in symmetrical beds, are numerous white and green plantings: camellias japonica, camellias sasanqua, azaleas, gardenia radicans, Roman hyacinths, astilbe, scilla, variegated hosta, boxwood, and small-leaved English ivy. Centipede grass borders are screened by yaupon hedges. At three of the corners are pittosporum plants.

Redwood benches, painted white, are in the garden, so that visitors may rest and relax in the serene environment.



Rows of white dogwood are spaced in the grass by the brick walk to the Palace. Toward the east may be seen a crape myrtle, a pomegranate bush, and a flowering pear tree.

In the front yard are boxwood, dwarf yaupon, grass and redwing azaleas. The white picket fence, with brick posts, on Pollock Street, is more than a century in age.

Built about 1805 in Coastal Carolina style, the three-story, frame dwelling is noteworthy for its carved woodwork and Captain's Walk. Its previous owners include a United States Senator, a Congressman and other distinguished citizens. Now furnished with fine Federal and Empire antiques, it is open to the public.



Old-Fashioned Well-House on Jones House Terrace



Colorful Flower Borders Add Charm to Jones House Gardens

JONES HOUSE GARDEN

Across Eden Street from the Reception Center is the 1808-09 Jones House, used as a Commission Guest House and Meeting Place. It is furnished primarily with Victorian antiques.

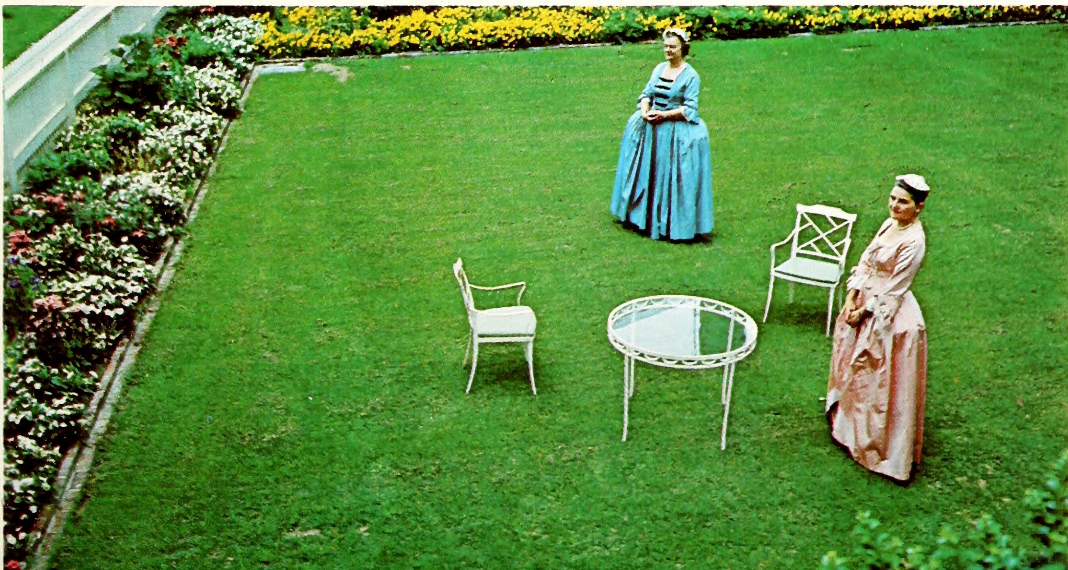
The grounds were landscaped by Mrs. James M. Tyler, of Kinston, N. C., a Commission member of the Garden Committee, who designed an inviting, old-fashioned Southern garden.

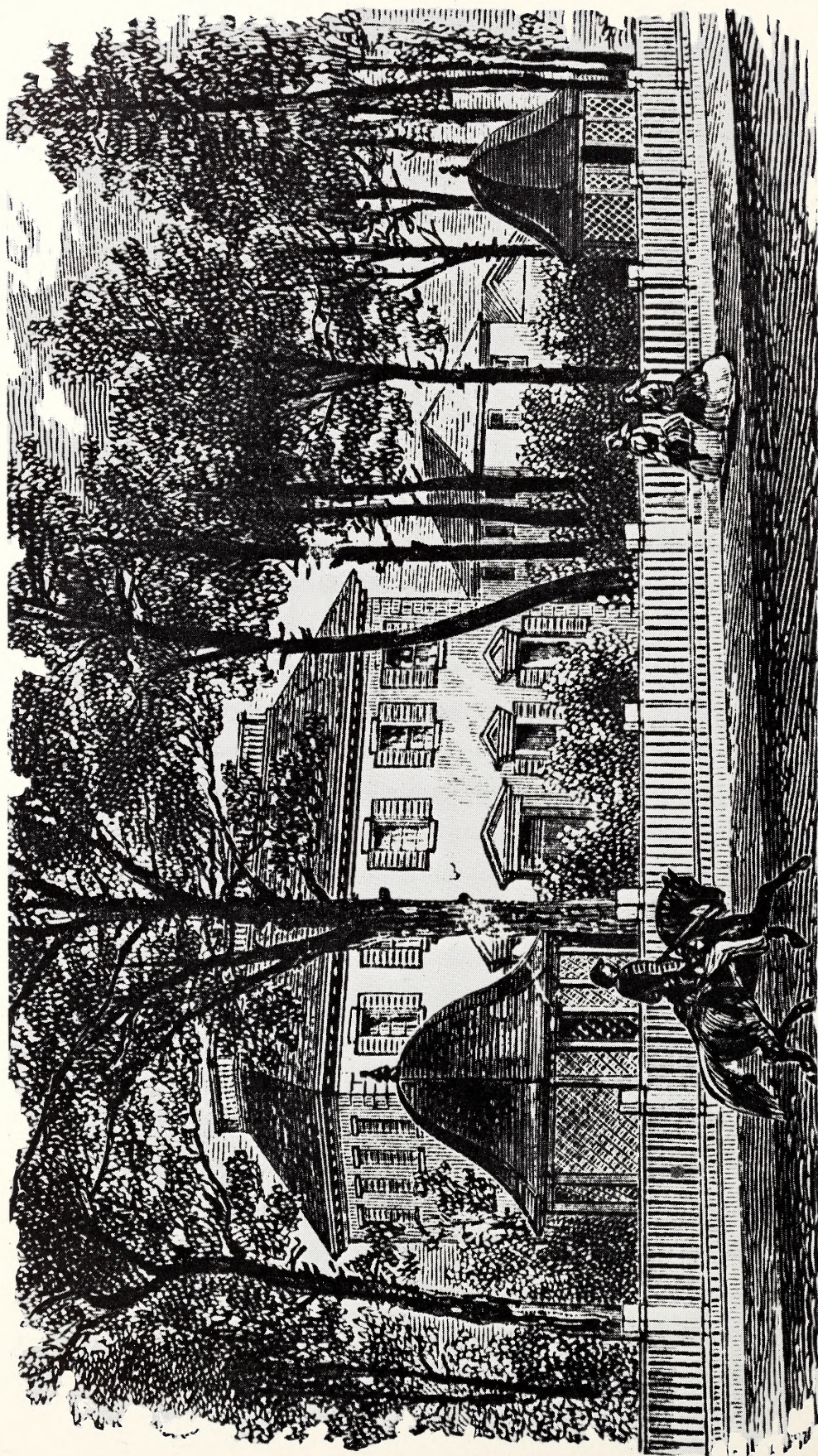
Under the shade of a huge pecan tree in the rear is an attractive bricked terrace, furnished with replicas of 18th Century Chippendale wooden benches. As an enclosure, raised beds are planted with pink azaleas, several species of camellias, English boxwood, and holly ferns. Gardenia radicans and blue creeping phlox spill over the brick walls.

Another large pecan tree shades the kitchen terrace, on which is a small well-house of antique design. In the Fall Japanese anemones brighten the shady areas, and red chrysanthemums repeat the red of Spring azaleas by the tree. For the background are viburnum tinus, loquat, cherry laurel, sasanquas and hollies. White dogwoods and pine add shade and color.

The beds surrounding the wide front lawn are filled with flowering cherries, dogwoods, camellias, azaleas, rhododendron and perennials. In the Spring tulips, daffodils, candytuft, phlox, pansies and English daisies make a splash of color; followed in Summer by snowballs, hollyhocks, hydrangeas, gardenias, petunias and other perennials and annuals. In the Fall the marigolds and other late annuals are joined by chrysanthemums and Michaelmas daisies to give a colorful show until frost.

Around the lot is a white picket fence, with swinging white picket gates between squared white posts surmounted by pointed, triangular finials. This was copied from an early photograph taken when the house served as a Federal Prison during the War Between the States. The most noted prisoner there was Emeline Pigott, ingenious Confederate spy.





STANLY HOUSE GARDEN

Richard K. Webel, eminent landscape architect, of Roslyn, N. Y., was engaged in 1967 by the Tryon Palace Commission to beautify the grounds of the historic John Wright Stanly House, built about 1780 but moved by the Commission on December 12, 1966, from its former location to the Palace complex, next to the Auditorium, for restoring and furnishing as an Exhibition House.

Befitting such a superior structure, similar to Hudson River mansions, Mr. Webel designed a unique, formal "Town House" garden. High, antique brick walls enclose the property on the north and west; and a white picket fence and gate, with posts of old brick, are in front on George Street, named during Colonial days for King George III of England.

Bricked circles, green hedges, lawns and trees are features of the grounds. Large, handmade brick are used for the walkways. In the rear is a large, artistic, wall fountain. For the south side Mr. Webel planned a lovely "Parterre" garden.

Two gazebos, like those near the house at its original site, as shown on Civil War pictures taken when it was the first headquarters of General Ambrose E. Burnside after his Union troops captured New Bern on March 14, 1862, have been designed by Conover Fitch, Jr., of the prominent architectural firm of Perry, Dean, Hepburn and Stewart, of Boston, Massachusetts, in cooperation with Mr. Webel. Mr. Fitch was the restoration architect for the house.

On the double pages, 32 and 33, there is a color drawing of the plans for the Stanly House Garden drafted by Mr. Pliny Jewell, III, associated with Mr. Webel in the firm of Innocenti and Webel, landscape architects, of Roslyn, N. Y.

Considered an architectural gem, the Stanly House was described by President George Washington as "exceeding good lodgings" when he spent two nights there during his 1791 Southern tour. Passing it the next century, Edward Everett, famed orator, lifted his hat and saluted it as "Once the home of patriots and statesmen."

John Wright Stanly was a Revolutionary War patriot, losing fourteen privateers during that conflict and giving to General Nathanael Greene about \$80,000, which aided considerably in winning American independence. John Wright Stanly's oldest son, John, was a United States Congressman and State Legislator, serving as Speaker of the State House. Many of their descendants had major roles in national history.



South Lawn and Rear View of Main Building



Panorama of South Lawn with Crape Myrtles in Full Bloom

PLANTINGS ON THE PALACE GROUNDS

Hundreds of trees and shrubs are in the Tryon Palace gardens and elsewhere on the grounds; as well as thousands of small plants and flowers, most of these being rotated as the seasons change for all-year color.

About 12,000 tulip bulbs are purchased annually for colorful displays that draw admirers from many places during late March and early April. Preceding them white double hyacinths are especially beautiful on the upper levels in the Maude Moore Latham Memorial Garden. Of particular historical interest in this garden are the Damask roses of the York and Lancaster varieties which climb over the lower walls.

Among the numerous other old-fashioned annuals and perennials in artistic designs and color combinations, anticipated year after year by visitors, are daffodils, jonquils, narcissi, geraniums, pansies, violas, peonies, canterbury bells, bleeding hearts, iris, foxglove, candytuft, portulaca, celosia, lantana, crocus, marigolds, asters and chrysanthemums.



One of the most dazzling of the numerous majestic trees is the Panicle Golden-Rain-Tree. The *Franklinia alatamaha* is unique, with its white blossoms in the Summertime, for it is no longer found growing wild. There are six different kinds of oaks, and six types of hollies. Oleanders, vitex and other plantings gleam brilliantly in the sunshine. Sweet shrubs, cape jessamine and viburnum diffuse fragrant odors. In the Kitchen Garden chives add a lavender touch to the vegetables and herbs, and flowering fruit trees stage pageants of early Spring color and beauty.

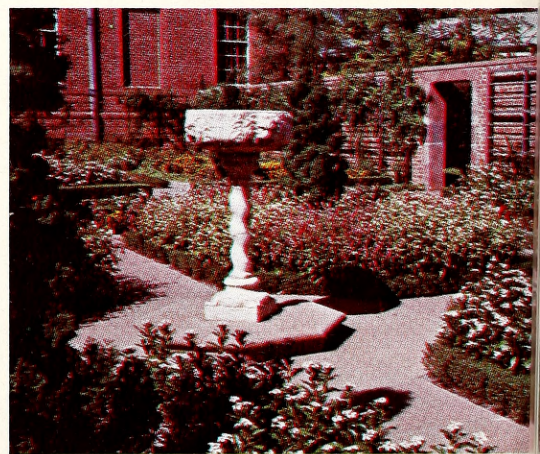
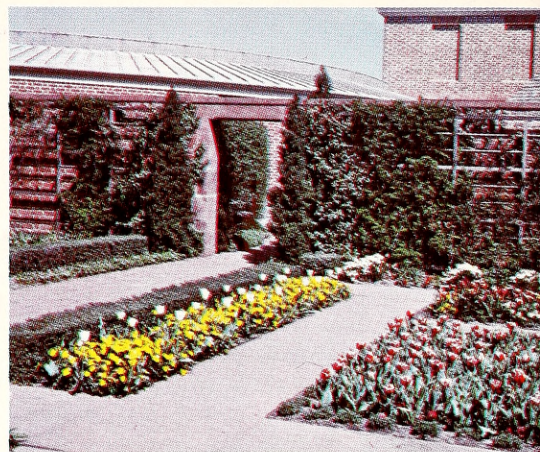
More than a hundred classifications of trees and shrubs on the grounds are listed below, the familiar name of each being followed by its scientific name. The letter "D" means that the tree or shrub is deciduous (sheds leaves) in this climatic zone, although some of the evergreens here may be deciduous farther north. Also listed are many of the vines, herbs, vegetables, flowers and ground covers in the gardens and on the grounds.



Trees and Shrubs Give Latham Garden Background Shade

TREES AND SHRUBS

Alder D (*Alnus rugosa*)
Florida Anistree (*Illicium floridanum*)
Apple D (*Malus* sp.)
Golddust Aucuba (*Aucuba japonica* var. *variegata*)
Water Ash D (*Fraxinum caroliniana*)
Loblolly Bay (*Gordonia lasianthus*)
American Beech D (*Fagus grandifolia*)
Purple European Beech D (*Fagus sylvatica* var. *atropunicea*)
European White Birch D (*Betula pendula*)
River Birch D (*Betula nigra*)
Common Boxwood (*Buxus sempervirens*)
Willow Box (*Buxus sempervirens* var. *angustifolia*)
Red Buckeye D (*Aesculus pavia*)
Butcher's-Broom (*Ruscus aculeatus*)
Berenice Boddy Camellia (*Camellia japonica* var.)
David Gerbing Camellia (*Camellia japonica* var.)
Dr. Tinsley Camellia (*Camellia japonica* var.)
Donation Camellia (*Camellia saluenensis* x *japonica* var.)
Hinode-Gumo Camellia (*Camellia sasanqua* var.)
Lady Clare Camellia (*Camellia japonica* var.)
Magnoliaeflora Camellia (*Camellia japonica* var.)
Rev. John G. Drayton Camellia (*Camellia japonica* var.)
Sarah Frost Camellia (*Camellia japonica* var.)
Setsugekka Camellia (*Camellia sasanqua* var.)
Spring Sonnet Camellia (*Camellia japonica* var.)
Texas Star Camellia (*Camellia sasanqua* var.)
Southern Catalpa D (*Catalpa bignonioides*)
Cedar of Lebanon (*Cedrus libani*)
Lilac Chastetree D (*Vitex agnuscastus*)
Cherry D (*Prunus cerasus*)
Flowering Cherry D (*Prunus serrulata*)
Summersweet Clethra D, commonly known as Sweet Pepper Bush
(*Clethra alnifolia*)
Japan Cleyera (*Cleyera japonica*)
Wild Sweet Crab D (*Malus coronaria*)
Crabapple D (*Malus* sp.)
Bald Cypress D (*Taxodium distichum*)
American Cyrilla D (*Cyrilla racemiflora*)
Winter Daphne (*Daphane cneorum*)
Devils-Walking-Stick D (*Aralia spinosa*)
Flowering Dogwood D (*Cornus florida*)

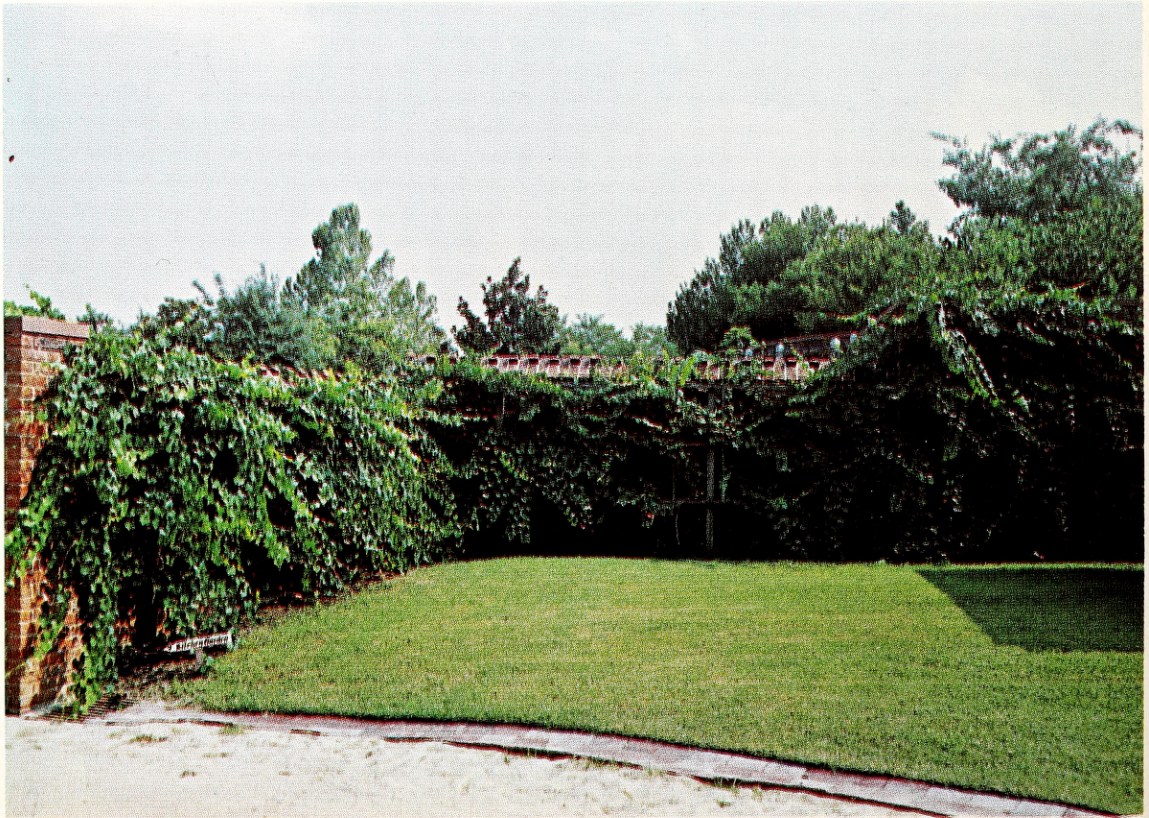


Kellenberger Garden Provides Perfect Setting for Plants

Spiny Elaeagnus (*Elaeagnus pungens*)
 White-Cedar False-Cypress (*Chamaecyparis ericoides*)
 Fig D (*Ficus carica*)
 Scarlet Firethorn (*Pyracantha coccinea*)
 Franklinia D (*Franklinia alatamaha*)
 White Fringe D (*Chioanthus virginicus*)
 Trailing Gardenia (*Gardenia radicans*)
 Panicle Golden-Rain-Tree D (*Koelreuteria paniculata*)
 English Hawthorn D (*Crataegus oxyacantha*)
 American Holly (*Ilex opaca*)
 Cassine Holly (*Ilex cassine*)
 Dahoon Holly (*Ilex cassine*)
 English Holly (*Ilex aquifolium*)
 Littleleaf Japanese Holly (*Ilex crenata*)
 Yaupon Holly (*Ilex vomitoria*)
 Dwarf Yaupon Holly (*Ilex vomitoria nana*)
 Italian Jasmine (*Jasminum humile*)
 Cape Jessamine (*Gardenia jasminoides*)
 Alexandrian Laurel (*Danae racemosa*)
 Carolina Cherry Laurel (*Prunus caroliniana*)
 Common Cherry Laurel (*Prunus laurocerasus*)
 Grecian Laurel (*Laurus nobilis*)
 Littleleaf Linden D (*Tilia cordata*)
 Black Locust D (*Robinia pseudoacacia*)
 Honey Locust D (*Gleditsia triacanthos*)
 Loquat (*Eriobotrya japonica*)
 Fetterbush Lyonia (*Lyonia lucida*)
 Southern Magnolia (*Magnolia grandiflora*)
 Sweet Bay Magnolia (*Magnolia virginiana*)
 Medlar D (*Mespilus germanica*)
 Box Sand Myrtle (*Leiophyllum buxifolium*)
 Crape Myrtle D (*Lagerstroemia indica*)
 Southern Wax Myrtle (*Myrica cerifera*)
 True Myrtle (*Myrica communis*)
 Cork Oak (*Quercus suber*)
 Darlington Oak (*Quercus laurifolia*)
 European Turkey Oak D (*Quercus cerris*)
 Hispania Oak D (*Quercus hispanica*)
 Live Oak (*Quercus virginiana*)
 Willow Oak D (*Quercus phellos*)
 Common Oleander (*Nerium oleander*)
 Mock Orange D (*Philadelphus coronarius*)
 Trifoliate Orange D (*Poncirus trifoliata*)



Espaliered Figs in Tempting Display on Garden Walls



Grapevines Cluster on High Handmade Brick Walls

Oregon-Grape (*Mahonia aquifolium*)
 Devil-Wood Osmanthus (*Osmanthus americanus*)
 Japanese Pagoda-Tree D (*Sophora japonica*)
 Peach D (*Prunus persica*)
 Pear D (*Pyrus communis*)
 Pecan D (*Carya illinoensis*)
 Red-Bay Persea (*Persea borbonia*)
 Loblolly Pine (*Pinus taeda*)
 Slash Pine (*Pinus caribaea*)
 American Plane-Tree D (*Platanus occidentalis*)
 Common Pomegranate D (*Punica granatum*)
 Glossy Privet (*Ligustrum lucidum*)
 Quince D (*Cydonia oblonga*)
 Eastern Redbud D (*Cercis canadensis*)
 Aaron's Beard St.-John's-Wort (*Hypericum calycinum*)
 Silver-Bell D (*Halesia carolina*)
 Common Smoke-Tree D (*Cotinus coggygria*)
 Common Snowball D (*Viburnum opulus* var. *roseum*)
 Virginia Stewartia D (*Stewartia malacodendron*)
 Common Sweet Shrub D (*Calycanthus floridus*)
 French Tamarisk D (*Tamarix gallica*)
 Common Tea (*Camellia sinensis*)
 Arrow-Wood Viburnum D (*Viburnum dentatum*)
 European Cranberry-Bush Viburnum D (*Viburnum opulus*)
 Laurestinus Viburnum (*Viburnum tinus*)
 Weeping Willow D (*Salix babylonica*)
 Wintersweet D (*Chimonanthus praecox*)
 American Yellow-Wood D (*Cladrastis lutea*)
 Aloe Yucca (*Yucca aloifolia*)
 Moundilly Yucca (*Yucca gloriosa*)

VINES

Clematis (*Clematis jackmani*)
 Clematis (*Clematis paniculata*)
 Creeping Fig (*Ficus pumila*)
 Cruel Vine (*Araujia sericefera*)
 Gourds (*Cucurbita* sp. and *Lagenaria* sp.)
 Climbing Hydrangea (*Hydrangea petiolaris*)
 Ivy (*Hedera helix*)
 Confederate Jessamine (*Trachelospermum jasminoides*)
 Yellow Jessamine (*Gelsemium sempervirens*)
 Southern Smilax (*Smilax laurifolia*)

Trumpet Vine (*Campsis radicans*)
Vinca (*Vinca minor*)
Wisteria (*Wisteria frutescens*)

HERBS

Anise (*Pimpinella anisum*)
Balm (*Melissa officinalis*)
Sweet Basil (*Ocimum basilicum*)
Borage (*Borago officinalis*)
Burnet (*Sanguisorba officinalis*)
Caraway (*Carum carvi*)
Chervil (*Anthriscus cerefolium*)
Chives (*Allium schoenoprasum*)
Clary (*Salvia sclarea*)
Coriander (*Coriandrum sativum*)
Dill (*Anethum graveolens*)
Endive (*Cichorium endivia*)
Fennel (*Foeniculum vulgare*)
Chamaedrys Germander (*Teucrium chamaedrys*)
Horehound (*Marrubium vulgare*)
Hyssop (*Hyssopus officinalis*)
Lavender (*Lavandula officinalis*)
Marjoram (*Majorana hortensis*)
Parsley (*Petroselinum crispum*)
Pennyroyal (*Mentha pulegium*)
Peppermint (*Mentha piperita*)
Rosemary (*Rosmarinus officinalis*)
Rue (*Ruta graveolens*)
Sage (*Salvia officinalis*)
Gray Santolina (*Santolina chamaecyparissus*)
Summer Savory (*Satureia hortensis*)
Shallot (*Allium ascalonicum*)
Spearment (*Mentha spicata*)
Tansy (*Tanacetum vulgare*)
Tarragon (*Artemisia dracunculus*)
French Thyme (*Thymus vulgaris*)
Lemon Thyme (*Thymus serpyllum vulgaris*)
Mother of Thyme (*Thymus serpyllum*)
Tobacco (*Nicotiana tabacum*)
Watercress (*Rorippa nasturtium-aquaticum*)
Wormwood (*Artemisia absinthium*)

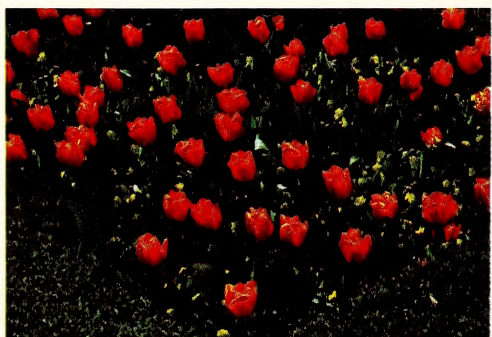
VEGETABLES

Asparagus (*Asparagus officinalis*)

Beets (*Beta vulgaris*)
 Broccoli (*Brassica oleracea* var. *italica*)
 Cabbage (*Brassica oleracea* var. *capitata*)
 Carrots (*Daucus carota sativa*)
 Celeriac (*Apium graveolens* var. *rapaceum*)
 Collards (*Brassica oleracea* var. *Borecole*)
 Field Corn (*Zea mays*)
 Pop Corn (*Zea mays everta*)
 Eggplant (*Solanum melongena*)
 Horseradish (*Armoracia lapathifolia*)
 Kale (*Brassica oleracea* var. *acephala*)
 Kohlrabi (*Brassica oleracea gongylodes*)
 Leek (*Allium porrum*)
 Lettuce (*Lactuca sativa*)
 Mustard (*Brassica juncea*)
 Okra (*Hibiscus esculentus*)
 Onion (*Allium cepa*)
 Parsnips (*Pastinaca sativa*)
 Butter Peas (*Phaseolus limensis*)
 Field Peas (*Pisum sativum* var. *arvense*)
 Garden Peas (*Pisum sativum*)
 Hot Pepper (*Capsicum frutescens* var. *fasciculatum*)
 Sweet Pepper (*Capsicum frutescens* var. *grossum*)
 Irish Potatoes (*Solanum tuberosum*)
 Radish (*Raphanus sativus*)
 Rutabaga (*Brassica napobrassica*)
 Salisfy (*Tragopogon porrifolius*)
 Spinach (*Spinacia oleracea* var. *inermis*)
 Squash (*Cucurbita pepo*)
 Tomatoes (*Lycopersicon esculentum*)
 Turnips (*Brassica rapa*)

FLOWERS AND GROUND COVERS

Ageratum (*Ageratum conyzoides*)
 Ajuga (*Ajuga reptans*)
 Alyssum (*Alyssum maritimum*)
 Anchusa (*Anchusa myosotidiflora*)
 Anemones (*Anemone coronaria*)
 Astilbe (*Astilbe japonica*)
 Azaleas (*Rhododendron* sp.)
 Baptisia (*Baptisia australis*)
 Bleeding Hearts (*Dicentra spectabilis*)
 Candytuft (*Iberis sempervirens*)
 Canterbury Bells (*Campanula medium*)
 Celosia (*Celosia argentea*)



Chrysanthemums (*Chrysanthemum morifolium* var.)
 Crocus (*Crocus* sp.)
 Daffodils (*Narcissus pseudonarcissus*)
 English Daisy (*Bellis perennis*)
 Michaelmas Daisy (*Aster tradescanti*)
 Princess Feather (*Celosia argentea*)
 Foxglove (*Digitalis purpurea*)
 Geranium (*Pelargonium graveolens*)
 Hollyhocks (*Althaea rosea*)
 Hyacinth (*Hyacinthus orientalis*)
 Grape Hyacinth (*Hyacinthus azureus*)
 Roman Hyacinth (*Hyacinthus orientalis albulus*)
 Hydrangeas (*Hydrangea macrophylla*)
 Impatiens (*Impatiens sultani*)
 Iris (*Iris cristata*)
 Iris (*Iris* sp.)
 Jonquil (*Narcissus jonquilla*)
 Lantana (*Lantana camara*)
 Aurelian Hybrid Lilies (*Lilium henryi* var.)
 Lily of the Valley (*Convallaria majalis*)
 Liriope (*Liriope muscari*)
 Marigold (*Tagetes patula*)
 Marsh-Mallow (*Althaea officinalis*)
 Matricaria (*Matricaria chamomilla*)
 Myosotis (*Myosotis scorpioides*)
 Narcissus (*Narcissus* sp.)
 Oxalis (*Oxalis rosea*)
 Oxalis (*Oxalis rubra* var. *alba*)
 Pansies (*Viola tricolor* var. *hortensis*)
 Peonies (*Paeonia officinalis*)
 Periwinkle (*Vinca rosea*)
 Petunia (*Petunia hybrida*)
 Phlox (*Phlox decussata*)
 Portulaca (*Portulaca grandiflora*)
 Rhododendron (*Rhododendron maximum* var. *roseum elegans*)
 Cherokee Rose (*Rosa laevigata*)
 Damask Rose (*Rosa damascena*)
 Rose of Sharon (*Hibiscus syriacus*)
 Scilla (*Scilla sibirica*)
 Stokesia (*Stokesia laevis*)
 Sweet William (*Dianthus barbatus*)
 Thrift or Creeping Phlox (*Phlox subulata*)
 Tulips (*Tulipa gesneriana*)
 Verbena (*Verbena hortensis*)
 Veronica (*Veronica sativa*)
 Violas (*Viola tricolor maxima*)

HIGH PRAISE FOR THE TRYON PALACE GARDENS HAS COME FROM MANY VISITORS

"Masterpieces." . . . Henry Francis du Pont, of Winterthur, Delaware, called by *Vogue Magazine* "America's Head Gardener."

"Absolutely beautiful." . . . Sir Patrick Dean, British Ambassador to the United States.

"Particularly outstanding." . . . Miss Patricia Tryon, Daughter of Lord and Lady Tryon, of London and Salisbury, England, and collateral descendant of Royal Governor William Tryon.

"The grounds, lawns and gardens are superb." . . . Richard J. Stadtherr, Specialist, Horticulture Extension, Louisiana State University.

"Beautiful gardens." . . . Mrs. James I. Wendell, of Pottstown, Pa., National President, National Society, Colonial Dames of America.

"Everyone was so enthusiastic over the beautiful Palace and grounds . . . A very interesting and informative tour of the gardens. We enjoyed this very much . . . It was a wonderful experience to have another opportunity of seeing and hearing about another segment of our American heritage." . . . Mrs. Elizabeth P. Callis, Supervisor of Hostess Training at Colonial Williamsburg, Virginia.

"Magnificent beauty." . . . Mrs. Marjorie Printup, of New York State, the daughter and the wife of Tuscarora Indian Chiefs.

"Be sure to visit." . . . W. E. Debnam, WITN Television official and broadcaster, Washington, N. C.

"Cool." . . . A young school boy.

"No adjectives can truly describe the beauty of the gardens."

"Majestic pattern of rhythm and color."

"Beauty exquisite."

"Fabulous."

"Only individuals dedicated to an ideal could have achieved anything so perfect."

"Orchids to you all."

CROWNINSHIELD AWARD

Among the many honors paid to the Palace, to its Gardens and to Mrs. John A. Kellenberger, Chairman of the Tryon Palace Commission since 1951, one of the best came on October 8, 1966, when Mrs. Kellenberger was presented the coveted Crowninshield Award of the National Trust for Historic Preservation for her "superlative achievement" in the preservation and interpretation of sites and buildings significant in American history and culture.

TRIBUTES
TO RESTORATION DONOR

Some of the Tributes to the late Mrs. James Edwin Latham, Restoration Donor, at the Dedication of the Maude Moore Latham Memorial Garden on April 8, 1961:

Governor Terry Sanford: "Most magnificent single gift that has been presented to the people of North Carolina."

Mrs. John A. Kellenberger, speaking of her Mother, Mrs. Latham: "I feel that her Spirit hovers over us and that she silently gives her approval to our work. One of my greatest joys is in believing, with all my heart, that, were she here, she would be highly pleased with all that has been done."

Mrs. R. D. Douglas, Sr., of Greensboro, N. C.: "Mrs. Latham appreciated flowers, wild or cultivated, and among her accomplishments she was a landscape gardener with the knowledge not only of where plants would look most effective, in the landscape, but of where they could best thrive. She studied their needs and saw that these needs were met. Certainly it would be a joy to her to have this garden, so attuned to its place and age, named in her honor, to know that the selection of plants has been carefully thought out, to know that all will be cared for as she would have cared for them, loved as she would have loved them."

Miss Mary R. Taylor and Miss Lucie V. Taylor, of Greensboro, N. C.: "Here again, and forever, her love of beauty will be immortalized in flowers."

The Rev. Robert L. Pugh, of New Bern: "A majestic handiwork, made possible because she recognized that beauty in nature is an ecstasy . . . ; because she saw in a beautiful garden a heart enflamed and a soul enchanted; because to her beauty in nature was a garden forever in bloom and a flock of angels forever in flight . . . May no person ever depart from this Garden to the outer world beyond without having been made more thoughtful and more deeply conscious of what can be accomplished in this life through the unselfish beneficence of a noble and dedicated spirit."



GARDEN COMMITTEE
of the
TRYON PALACE COMMISSION
1968

Mrs. James Samuel Mitchener, *Chairman*

Mrs. William E. Stroud, *Vice Chairman*

Mrs. J. Laurence Sprunt

Mr. Robert L. Stallings, Jr.

Mr. John A. Kellenberger

Mayor Etheridge H. Ricks

Mrs. James M. Tyler

Ex-Officio Members

Mrs. John A. Kellenberger, *Commission Chairman*

Miss Gertrude S. Carraway, *Restoration Director*

Advisers

Mr. J. Laurence Sprunt

Mr. William E. Stroud

Mr. Henry Francis du Pont

Mr. John Rex McDonald, *Restoration Horticulturist*



TRYON PALACE COMMISSION MEMBERS OCTOBER, 1968

Ex-Officio Members:

The Honorable Dan K. Moore Governor of North Carolina
The Honorable T. Wade Bruton State Attorney General
Mr. Dan E. Stewart *Director*, Department of
Conservation and Development
*Dr. Christopher Crittenden *Director*, Department of
Archives and History
Mr. Etheridge H. Ricks Mayor of New Bern
Mr. D. L. Stallings *Chairman*, Board of Craven
County Commissioners

Appointed Members:

*Mrs. John A. Kellenberger *Chairman*
*Miss Virginia Horne *First Vice Chairman*
*Mrs. James Samuel Mitchener *Second Vice Chairman*
*Mrs. William E. Stroud *Secretary*
Mr. John A. Kellenberger *Finance Officer and*
Treasurer

Mrs. J. Melville Broughton	Mrs. Thomas V. Moseley
*Mrs. J. Wilbur Bunn	Mrs. James W. Reid
*Mrs. Lyman A. Cotten	Mr. George R. Ross
Mrs. Inglis Fletcher	*Mrs. J. Laurence Sprunt
Mrs. O. Max Gardner	Mr. Robert L. Stallings, Jr.
*The Hon. Alexander H. Graham	*Mrs. Andrew Burnet Stoney
Mrs. H. Dail Holderness	Mrs. James M. Tyler
Mrs. Robert P. Holding, Jr.	*The Hon. D. L. Ward
The Hon. Robert Lee Humber	Mrs. Stanley Wohl
*Mrs. P. P. McCain	

*Member of Original Commission

OPEN TO THE PUBLIC

TRYON PALACE AND GARDENS

Weekdays except Monday: 9:30 A.M. to 4 P.M.

Sunday afternoons: 1:30 to 4 P.M.

Admission:

Adults, \$2.00; Children, \$1.00

Including Continuous Guided Tours

By Hostesses in Period Costumes

STEVENSON HOUSE AND GARDEN

Weekdays except Monday: 9:30 A.M. to 4 P.M.

Sunday afternoons: 1:30 to 4 P.M.

Admission:

Adults, \$1.00; Children, \$.50

Tickets and Hostesses Available at

the Tryon Palace Reception Center

613 Pollock Street

STANLY HOUSE AND GARDENS

When completely restored and appropriately furnished will be open on the same days and at the same hours as Tryon Palace and the Stevenson House, with continuous guided tours conducted by trained Hostesses

TRYON PALACE RESTORATION

One Block from Highways 17, 55 and 70

In the Heart of Historic New Bern, North Carolina



Picturesque Vista through Graceful Pleached Allée



ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

AUTHOR:

Miss Gertrude S. Carraway, *Director*, Tryon Palace Restoration

EDITORIAL ASSOCIATES:

Mrs. John A. Kellenberger, *Chairman*, Tryon Palace Commission

Mr. John A. Kellenberger, *Finance Officer and Treasurer*, Tryon Palace Commission

Mrs. James Samuel Mitchener, *Chairman*, and other members of the Garden Committee of the Tryon Palace Commission

TECHNICAL ADVISERS:

Mr. John Rex McDonald, *Restoration Horticulturist*

Mr. William Edingloh, New Bern, N. C., *Horticulturist*

ILLUSTRATIONS:

Benness Studio, New Bern, N. C.

Baxter's Studio, New Bern, N. C.

Mrs. James Samuel Mitchener

Mr. John Rex McDonald

Mr. Charles Baptie, Annandale, Virginia

Mr. Hugh Morton, Wilmington, N. C.

Mr. Art Belt, New Bern, N. C., *Patrol Pilot*, North Carolina Forestry Service

Mr. Larry L. Trammel, Chapel Hill, N. C., *Tryon Palace Restoration Horticulturist*, 1960-64

Mr. Pliny Jewell, III, Innocenti and Webel, Landscape Architects, Roslyn, N. Y. (Stanly Garden Plan)

Miss Janet Latham (Garden Map)

Carolina Telephone and Telegraph Company, Tarboro, N. C.

State Department of Archives and History

State Department of Conservation and Development

PUBLISHERS:

The Tryon Palace Commission

PRINTERS:

Bagg & Griffin, Inc., New Bern, N. C.



TRYON PALACE GARDENS

1. Stanly House Garden
2. Jones House Garden
3. Palace Front Lawn
4. Stevenson House Garden
5. Kitchen Garden
6. Kellenberger Garden
7. East Wilderness
8. South Lawn
9. West Wilderness
10. Pleached Allée
11. Hawks Allée
12. Maude Moore Latham Memorial Garden
13. Work Garden
14. Green Garden



